



Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

**THE RUSSIAN TREATY.**

This treaty, in which Mr. Seward has negotiated for the purchase of the Russian Possessions in America, is now before the Senate. It is under consideration in the Judiciary Committee. It is "extensively believed that, if not ratified, it will not be summarily rejected for the reason that the proposition is received with much favor by our people on the Pacific coast. The reasons for the purchase have not been made sufficiently clear to the people as yet for an intelligent opinion to be formed generally upon the subject.

The territory in question occupies the extreme northwestern portion of the American continent, and is a region of little value in itself considered, being, to a great extent mountainous and barren. It is not desolate, however, of harbors which may be of use to the vessels which the increasing trade of the Pacific and the continued resort of whaleships to the Northern portions of that ocean may render necessary. Russian America is, at its southern extremity, about five hundred miles distant from our present northern boundary, the intervening land being British territory. For a considerable distance it occupies the coast in front of the British possessions, thus cutting them off from the ocean for a distance of two or three hundred miles along the shore. As, however, they have an ocean front of about five hundred miles south of this, including the magnificent island sea of Puget Sound and the numerous harbors around Vancouver's Island, any military advantage thus gained must be comparatively insignificant.

It is difficult, without further information than has yet been made public, to decide on what grounds Mr. Seward is so earnest in the wish to have this purchase ratified. It is contrary to our constituted policy to acquire distant or detached territory; and the natural expansion of population does not require its acquisition. No other reason for it occurs to us than the demand for shipping ports which may be under our own control, in that distant country, by the possession of the outlying country on which the ports must, to a great extent, depend for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and from which they can be defended and supported in times of disturbance.

From those northern seas the people of California and Oregon have largely drawn their supply of fish and this product is described as of great and increasing importance. If, as is stated, these fisheries are coming to rival in importance those of the Atlantic coast, they constitute an interest which merits the care of the government for its protection both as a source of wealth and as a supply of seamen for the mercantile and naval marine service. It is true also that the multitude of ships which are destined to crowd the Pacific Ocean in the prosecution of the eastern trade, and the whalers which occupy so much of the year in the Arctic seas will demand better harbor accommodations than are afforded by the ports of the Sandwich Islands. The latter, especially, will be greatly benefited by finding harbors for the winter in our own territory and so much nearer than they now do in the Hawaiian Islands to which they are compelled to make long voyages every fall.

These considerations probably furnish the grounds for the great favor which the proposal meets in California; and render the subject one not to be lightly or inconsiderately dismissed. If, for these reasons, or others like them, the possession of Russian America is important to us, seven million dollars are no great price to pay for it, and would seem a small sum for the Czar to demand; but if it cannot be made available for such purposes or does not offer greatly superior advantages in these respects to the ports to which we now have access, that sum, in the existing condition of the public treasury, is far too much to pay for a country that will be practically useless to us.

**THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SOUTH.**—It appears that Southern politicians do not regard all the old scores settled as yet between themselves and the Democrats. They consider the conduct of the latter, before and during the war, to have been marked by a lack of good faith, and hold them responsible, in great part, for the calamities brought upon them in their contest for a "lost cause." This feeling has occasional expression in the papers and the speeches of southern orators as, for example, is that of Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, recently, in which he said, referring to the Northern Democratic party: "We have accounts to settle with that party, gentlemen, before I, at least, will consent to affiliate with it." The audience responded with emphasis, "Good," "good!" and he continued:

"Many of you well remember that when the war first commenced great hopes and expectations were held out by our friends in the North and West that there would be no war, and that if it commenced it would be won by Mason's and Dixie's men, and not in the South. You know, sir (turning to Gen. Sickles), that faith was pledged, and I will not claim that if that faith had been truly carried out, there is no probability that any State but South Carolina would have seceded from the Federal Union. Again, during the period of the Constitutional Amendment, every Northern newspaper and almost every Democrat in the country urged upon the South to reject its provisions. It was rejected. A few weeks only elapsed, and yet we find that on the passage of

this Sherman bill, our Democratic friends, acting in conjunction with old Thad Stevens, were instrumental in incorporating on that bill its most odious feature. It went back to the Senate, was finally adopted, and every one of the Democratic newspapers, all over the North, so far as I am informed, have come out and urged the Southern people to accept the bill. I say to you, therefore, that in my judgment, it is time for us to seek new friends and a new alliance."

**THE AWFUL EXPLOSION AT CLOVER HILL COAL PIT, IN VIRGINIA.—EIGHTY PERSONS KILLED OR BURIED ALIVE.**—The Richmond Examiner of the 5th has few particulars of this sad calamity. The following letter gives the latest intelligence:

CLOVER HILL, April 4, 1867, 9 A. M.  
D. S. Woolbridge, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—When the pit bottom was reached last evening it was ascertained that the lumber-house in the pit, which contained some powder, was on fire. I endeavored to get the men to put it out, which no doubt could have been accomplished, but the men feared the danger of another explosion, and were unwilling to work. The pit has been again examined this morning, and the fire is so small that it could be managed if the men were willing to risk the danger. Under all of the circumstances, I have determined to save the pit by closing both shafts.—We are now engaged in this work. All the men, about seventy in number, and all the mules that were down in the pit, are of course lost. The bodies cannot be recovered until the fire is extinguished and the pit re-opened.

Respectfully, J. H. COX.

The Board of Directors of the Clover Hill Company went up this morning to the pits the earliest practical moment after the receipt of the distressing intelligence of the unhappy occurrence.

It is terrible to contemplate the cruel necessity that forced the closing of the shafts, and that prevented any further efforts being made to rescue any of the victims who might possibly be alive; but, doubtless, all was done that could be accomplished in their behalf; and, besides, there was scarcely a hope entertained that any could have survived the explosion.—All must have been suffocated by the smoke who escaped instant death.

**SEVERE WEATHER ON THE PLAINS.**—The winter on the plains, according to recent advices, has been one of unprecedented severity. Thousands of cattle, horses, mules and some few families perished with cold and hunger.—The stations on the overland mail-line have been kept supplied with provisions at great cost and labor. Too snow in many places rendered the roads impassable for miles. In the vicinity of Salt Lake City the thermometer ranged from 33 to 40 degrees below zero for several days during March, General Augur and staff were detained at Long Star station on the Union Pacific Railroad, from March 23 to March 30, when they proceeded to Fort Kearney. The snow blockade on that road and its eastern connections (to Chicago and Northwestern) has been removed, and the cars and stages are now making regular time.

The General Land Office is in receipt of the returns of survey of the Deep Creek Indian reservation, situated west of the Goshoot Mountains, in Toole county, Utah Territory. The survey covers an area of about thirty-two thousand acres. Deep Creek runs through the centre of the reservation from north to south. The bottom land on both sides of the creek is very rich, and well adapted for either grazing or agricultural purposes. The upland is broken, and covered with sage brush, greasewood and cedar, and the soil is second and third rate.

A rural contributor says he has enlarged his establishment, and now keeps a head of swine, a head of hogs, and several head of cattle, while he is also trying to keep a head of the time.

The sidewheel steamer Quaker City has been chosen to carry General Sherman, Henry W. Beecher and the excursion party to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land next summer.

A blackwoodman saw a lady at a piano, and sang out, "Him, I come here. Tarnish, but she isn't a woman pulling music out of her chest!"

"I think you must be fat," said a pompous gentleman, "that my jets are fat." "Sir, your jets are like yourself," was the quick retort: "their eye renders them respectable."

Such lively music was rendered by an organist at a "high church," in New York the other evening, that an old man actually got on the aisle and commenced to dance a breakdown.

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"I'm on the sea, I'm on the sea," moaned a badger, "I'm not, er, a musical master, in company, you would be on the C if you sing in tune; but you are on the B flat, confound you!"

Major Augustus Rawlings, who avows that he belongs to the staff of Gen. Lee, was lately found in London without cash, vises, or hat; whereupon his master produced a warrant and had him arrested for disgracing the family.

Rev. A. M. Merlin of the class of 1863 of Williams College, and a classmate from the Union theological seminary have gone as independent missionaries to Chili, and will establish the first mission among the natives of that State.

A sailor employed in breaking stone on a roadside in England, and having a shade over one as a preface, was thus accosted by a companion: "I say, Tummy, hasn't 'lost an eye?"

"Why, replied the other, last found one?"

"For what do you walk at me, sir?" said a beautiful young lady, angrily, to a stranger, at a party as evening or two ago. "I beg your pardon, madam, replied the wit, I wished as man dooking at the sun—you're bound dazzled my eyes."

At East Liverpool, two years ago, a woman left her wedding ring while engaged in domestic labor. A few days ago the identical ring was found in dividing a large potato which she was peeling. The potato was grown in a field near the house and probably had its eye on the ring all the time.

G. W. Bonner, a Justice of the Peace of Baldwin County, in Alabama, has been arrested under the Civil Rights bill and held to bail in \$1000. The offence charged is causing a negro to be whipped for stealing. The Selma Messenger says the negro preferred the whipping to being sent to prison, and was taken at his word.

A story is told of a man at Horsecross, N. Y., lately eating at a single meal one large square pie, having full of cold beef and potatoes, twenty-four raised biscuits, two pounds cheese, two pounds honey, two pounds crackers, one pound butter, two dozen biscuits, six cookies, one slice pie, and a glass of brandy.

While one of the Virginia Senators, during the late session of the General Assembly, was counseling that "we protest against Congressional action," a member who possessed some talent in pencil sketching drew a hogback cat with a rat in his jaws; out of the rat's mouth proceeded the words "I protest." The sketch was shown to a fellow-Senator as a practical illustration of the speaker's advice, and the position of the South.

The rent-payers of New York have drawn up a petition for presentation to the Legislature, asking that rents shall have a nearer approximation to the assessed value of houses, and also to provide for the leasing of houses to let tenants house only after such full inspection as shall satisfy an officer of the Board of Health of the salubrity of the premises to the purposes designed; and also that the landlords be protected from the evils of sub-leasing.

The strikers.—The Manchester, N. H., Mirror of Saturday says that the strikers in that place intend to renew their efforts for a general movement for the ten-hour system. They had not increased in numbers but it was rumored that the Amoskeag machine shop hands would join them today. The manufacturing corporations are said to be indifferent about the matter, and to be disposed to regard the strike, if continued, as a good pretext for closing their mills for the present, as their operations are now carried on at a loss. The textile employers in the four cotton mills of Lewiston, Me., have been on a strike for ten hours since Monday last. All our mills are running as usual, and probably will continue to do so, with new help.—*F. R. News.*

**THE NEW LICENSE LAW.**—Chief of Police Vial taking measures for the enforcement of the new license law, and we trust that he will be sustained by the lovers of good order and sobriety, that the law may be as effective as possible, and made to yield the results hoped for. Unless the authorities are backed up, the "monster curse" of our city will not be shorn of one of its evils, but they will continue to afflict us and spread wide a flood of crime, poverty and misery.

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Saturday, hotel keepers were notified that their bars must be closed on Sunday, and we believe there was a general compliance yesterday.

Prov. Press.

The New York Post says the strike of the house carpenters of that city has proved as advantageous to the journeymen as was at first anticipated. It is reported that one hundred firms have signed resolutions declaring that any increase of wages at the present time would be impracticable, impolitic and detrimental, not only to the employers but to the interests of the men employed, inasmuch as it would delay or postpone indefinitely a large amount of work now contemplated, thus causing a loss of time to the men, which would reduce the amount of their wages far below what they are receiving.

Respectfully, J. H. COX.

A LABOR RIOT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A despatch from Harrisburg, Penn., of Saturday, says—"The sheriff of Luzerne County has telegraphed to the governor that a serious riot exists in Hazleton and Foster townships; that his authority was exhausted without success; that in armed and organized force was necessary, and that he wished an order calling out Captain Ellis's company of Wyoming Volunteers. Soon after Capt. Ellis telegraphed that the sheriff had ordered him out to quell the riot, and asked further orders. The governor subsequently telegraphed to a prominent citizen of Luzerne County, who advised him of the exact condition of affairs, and then sent an order to Capt. Ellis ordering him to hold his company in readiness for instant orders, but is no event to move without orders from him. It is understood that the cause of the riot is a strike for higher wages, the majority attempting to prevent the miners from working."

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE PLAINS.—The winter on the plains, according to recent advices, has been one of unprecedented severity. Thousands of cattle, horses, mules and some few families perished with cold and hunger.—The stations on the overland mail-line have been kept supplied with provisions at great cost and labor. Too snow in many places rendered the roads impassable for miles. In the vicinity of Salt Lake City the thermometer ranged from 33 to 40 degrees below zero for several days during March, General Augur and staff were detained at Long Star station on the Union Pacific Railroad, from March 23 to March 30, when they proceeded to Fort Kearney. The snow blockade on that road and its eastern connections (to Chicago and Northwestern) has been removed, and the cars and stages are now making regular time.

The Chinese have no tunes and no idea of music. They generally scream in falsetto.

Meine is doing more to increase its manufactures than any other State in New England.

Over five hundred passengers sailed from New York, on Saturday, in different steamers for Europe.

The little Prince Imperial of France is thought to be fatally ill. Prince Napoleon's chances are considered excellent for the succession.

A Mississippi editor complains feelingly of being badgered in his office by candidates who do not, after occupying his time, have the decency to suggest their respective.

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## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

**Cash Assets.** Twenty Million Dollars.

**Cash Dividends Paid Annually.**

NICHOLS & SMITH, Providence, R. I.

General Agents for the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

T. Coggeshall and B. M. Hammett,

Agents for Newport, R. I.

April 4—end 1 yr.

## Advertisements New this Day

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,  
Newport, R. I., April 6th, 1867.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th day of April, 1867, for the improvement of the Tiverton River Canal, as follows:

For dredging the channel of the river immediately below the City of Newport, a distance of about 9 miles, so as to admit a channel of 14 feet depth at 900 cubic yards. The material to be removed is to be transported by the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

## Local Intelligence.

**Gems City Concert.**—The committee having in charge the business arrangements connected with the concert given by the Newport Social Club in behalf of the Home for Friendless Children are happy to report the net proceeds at three hundred and five dollars and twenty-five cents, which has been paid over to the treasurer of that institution. The whole community will accord great credit to the members of the Club and others who have assisted in this good work. It has afforded a rich treat for the lovers of music, and aided a noble charity at a time when such gifts are especially needed. We shall be pleased to remember that our city can furnish excellent singers, and if they, in accordance with the request made of their friends, decide to repeat the concert, shall be gratified in witnessing a full house assembled to give them a personal benefit. It is to be hoped that such a decision will be reached, and the announcement soon made that the public will be allowed another opportunity of hearing them.

[For the Daily News.]

**New York Concert.**—The committee having in charge the business arrangements connected with the concert given by the Newport Social Club in behalf of the Home for Friendless Children are happy to report the net proceeds at three hundred and five dollars and twenty-five cents, which has been paid over to the treasurer of that institution. The whole community will accord great credit to the members of the Club and others who have assisted in this good work. It has afforded a rich treat for the lovers of music, and aided a noble charity at a time when such gifts are especially needed. We shall be pleased to remember that our city can furnish excellent singers, and if they, in accordance with the request made of their friends, decide to repeat the concert, shall be gratified in witnessing a full house assembled to give them a personal benefit. It is to be hoped that such a decision will be reached, and the announcement soon made that the public will be allowed another opportunity of hearing them.

**Plan for Settling Labor Contentions.**—The constituted difficulties in England between masters and workmen (to adopt the terms used there) have given rise to a bill which has already passed the House of Lords, and which, if it should prove successful, may possibly be copied to some degree in our own legislation. The bill provides for the formation, on petition of a council of conciliator and arbitrator, to whose decisions the same legal effect will be given as is now given to arbitrators and referees. The council is to consist of at least two masters and two workmen, one more than ten of each kind, and a chairman, all being of the same trade, and the chairman chosen by the council. They shall have power to hear, and determine all questions of dispute and difference between masters and workmen, and any award the council may make shall be final and conclusive. The same proceedings of distress, sale, and imprisonment as are provided by existing acts of Parliament shall be had inserted, enforcing every such award by application to a Justice of the Peace, but nothing in the act contained shall authorize the council to establish a rate of wages or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall future be paid.

A committee of the council shall be appointed, consisting of one master and one workman, who shall first endeavor to reconcile the parties in dispute, but in case of their failure, the matter in dispute shall go to the council to be contested in regular course. No lawyers are to be allowed to attend on any hearing. The masters are to appoint their own portion of the council, and the workmen theirs. The act is not to be construed to extend to domestic servants or to farm laborers, and is to take effect on the 2d of July, 1867.

**The Virginia newspapers publish Senator Wilson's Petersburg speech with friendly comments.** The Richmond Dispatch says:

"We publish a report of the speech made by Senator Wilson in Petersburg. It seems to us that no one ought to object in the spirit of his remarks. His declaration that he believed the South went to war in a 'wicked cause' is rather more candid than considerate, yet we would not have him suppress any of his real opinions. His candor in this respect entitles him to greater weight his argument that he does not desire that any man in the South should be disfranchised; that he hopes to see all disabilities removed even from our leaders in a short time, and that he has never legislated from unworthy motives, nor because of conscious hostility to his Southern brethren."

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**—A London dispatch says there is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe. Notwithstanding it has been announced that negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxembourg have been suspended, it is known that the Emperor hesitates to release Holland from the engagement. Baron Rattazzi, president of the Italian council of ministers, will immediately form a new cabinet for the Italian government. A despatch has been received in Liverpool which states that the brig Eliza, Capt. De Peeler, from New York for Havre, went ashore at Bremen, during a gale, and was considerably damaged. Information has reached London that the brig Ascalon, which recently left Newcastle for New Haven, was lost at sea. No date or further particulars are given.

A few days ago the artillerists of both the citadel and the musk-arms arsenals, at Quebec, were engaged in target practice on the ice. The men of the big Armstrong in the Citadel fired at a mark nearly two miles distant. A number of foot-hands dotted the ice in close proximity to the targets, to pick up the spent missiles. Closely watching each shot, they were often within a few yards of its track, and no sooner had it struck the target, on the ice, than the lads pounced on it like vultures, and claimed it as their own.

**General Pope.**—A general in command of the Third District under the Military Reconstruction Bill, arrived at Atlantic on Sunday afternoon. The Atlanta Era says:—He was received and welcomed at the depot by a committee of citizens, by whom he was received to the National Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been provided for him, and where he was most elegantly entertained.

**Wisconsin's Meeting in France.**—A large meeting of freedmen was held in Pensacola in the last week of March. An address was delivered by ex-United States Senator Mallory, recently Secretary of the rebel navy. He pointed out to the colored people that henceforth they and the white man must tread the same onward path, and that their political and industrial interests were inseparably blended. He counselled them against secret political clubs, and their organization for party purposes upon the basis of race or origin, as destructive to the interest's alike of black and white; while they were met and treated in a spirit of manly frankness by their old masters, and by the southern people generally, such a spirit was only organized by designing men to serve their confederates for selfish ends.

**Wisconsin Newspapers.**—Wisconsin is a reading state. It supports one hundred and thirty-three newspapers. In politics, eighty-five of these papers are Republican, forty-eight democratic. There is not a county in the state which has not at least one local paper.

**Amasa S. Westcott.**—Amasa S. Westcott, Esq., was last evening elected Judge of the municipal Court of Providence to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Greene.

**Governor Durfee has issued his proclamation declaring the election of Negroes.** Governor Durfee has issued his proclamation declaring the election of Negroes. It promises to be very beneficial, in its readings, debates and lectures. It is designed to establish a reading room and library. Its officers are: President, Rev. William Miller; Secretary, Alfred Manchester; Treasurer, Albert S. Walker; Librarian John H. Dasy; Directors, Joseph G. Dennis, George Manchester, Christopher Almon.

**Temperance Meeting.**—A meeting of the Newport City Temperance Society, male and female members, and of all interested in the cause, will be held at the Representative Chamber of the State House, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Several persons are expected to address the meeting, and an interesting time is anticipated.

**Municipal.**—There will be a special meeting of the City Council this evening at 8 o'clock.

**Wednesday, 31st day of Lent.**—United services at Trinity at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m.

**Frank Leslie's Boys and Girls' Weekly.**—continues to abound in articles of great interest and usefulness for the young people.

**Bon. T. A. Jenckes has our checks for the Digest of Laws relating to the Duties on Imports, and the Report of Mr. Darling from the Select Committee on Internal Revenue Funds.**

**Backbone.**—Photographed from "the Scalpel," by Edward H. Dixson. Published by Robert M. DeWitt, 14 Frankfort Street, New York. This is a work that dares right and lets on all topics related to the medical profession. It will interest a large class of readers with whose opinions it may or may not agree.

**Beadle and Company.**—115, William St., New York, have issued the sixth annual edition of the *Dime Base Ball Player*, comprising the proceedings of the tenth annual Base Ball convention. This claims to be the text-book for base ball players, and gives the averages of the play of the principal clubs for each season.

**Beadle's Dime Dialogues.**—No. 8, is a new collection of original dialogue, &c. for schools, parlors and festivals; a successor of other numbers, and aiming at superior merit.

**"The Riverside Magazines for Young People."**—The April number is one of unusual excellence. The story of the "Little Red Hen" will cause many a hearty laugh, and the children will be especially interested in two stories about their pet, the squirrel. Dr. Hayes continues his history of Philip, the Greenback Hunter. Other articles are "Spring Sports," a capital story about a singular hen, the Garpke, and another concerning a new

way of flying kites, while the coming of Spring is announced by Easter Bunn, with music.

**Hours & Horizons.**—453 Broome Street, New York. Subscription price, \$2.50 per annum.

We should be pleased to rec. the February and March numbers.

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**The Indian War in Honduras Ended.**—New York, April 8.—A wire correspondence dated April 3, says three frigates of the Spanish South Pacific fleet, with Admiral Nunez commanding in person, have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. The cause given for this movement are conflicting. The most important and probably the most creditable to the members of the Club and others who have assisted in this good work. It has afforded a rich treat for the lovers of music, and aided a noble charity at a time when such gifts are especially needed. We shall be pleased to remember that our city can furnish excellent singers, and if they, in accordance with the request made of their friends, decide to repeat the concert, shall be gratified in witnessing a full house assembled to give them a personal benefit. It is to be hoped that such a decision will be reached, and the announcement soon made that the public will be allowed another opportunity of hearing them.

[For the Daily News.]

**Messrs. Editors:**—Will you please allow the following suggestions a place in the columns of the *Newspaper*, as the writer wishes to bring the subject before the public as well as to the notice of the worthy fathers of our municipal government?

To the Hon. City Council of the City of New York:

**Gentlemen:**—We understand that the Police and the City Watchmen have solicited your Honorable Body for an increase of pay—they now having only the small sum of one dollar and sixty cents per day.

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NEW YORK, April 9, 1867.

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**Beadle's Dime Dialogues.**—No. 8, is a new collection of original dialogue, &c. for schools, parlors and festivals; a successor of other numbers, and aiming at superior merit.

**"The Riverside Magazines for Young People."**—The April number is one of unusual excellence.

The story of the "Little Red Hen" will cause many a hearty laugh, and the children will be especially interested in two stories about their pet, the squirrel. Dr. Hayes continues his history of Philip,

the Greenback Hunter. Other articles are

"Spring Sports," a capital story about a singular hen, the Garpke, and another concerning a new

way of flying kites, while the coming of Spring is announced by Easter Bunn, with music.

**Hours & Horizons.**—453 Broome Street, New York. Subscription price, \$2.50 per annum.

We should be pleased to rec. the February and March numbers.

**Plan for Settling Labor Contentions.**—The constituted difficulties in England between masters and workmen (to adopt the terms used there) have given rise to a bill which has already passed the House of Lords, and which, if it should prove successful, may possibly be copied to some degree in our own legislation. The bill provides for the formation, on petition of a council of conciliator and arbitrator, to whose decisions the same legal effect will be given as is now given to arbitrators and referees. The council is to consist of at least two masters and two workmen, one more than ten of each kind, and a chairman, all being of the same trade, and the chairman chosen by the council. They shall have power to hear, and determine all questions of dispute and difference between masters and workmen, and any award the council may make shall be final and conclusive. The most important and probably the most creditable to the members of the Club and others who have assisted in this good work. It has afforded a rich treat for the lovers of music, and aided a noble charity at a time when such gifts are especially needed. We shall be pleased to remember that our city can furnish excellent singers, and if they, in accordance with the request made of their friends, decide to repeat the concert, shall be gratified in witnessing a full house assembled to give them a personal benefit. It is to be hoped that such a decision will be reached, and the announcement soon made that the public will be allowed another opportunity of hearing them.

[For the Daily News.]

**Messrs. Editors:**—Will you please allow the following suggestions a place in the columns of the *Newspaper*, as the writer wishes to bring the subject before the public as well as to the notice of the worthy fathers of our municipal government?

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**ATNA**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**HARTFORD, CONN.**

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Total Assets, 1,067,455.46  
Loss Paid, 17,495,894.71

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FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

The Home Circle, A collection of Instrumental Music for the Piano, Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redows, Quadrilles, Contra-Dances, Piano Solos and Four Hand Pieces. 2 Volumes. The Prin'stine Album, A new collection of Instrumental Piano Music forming the third volume of the Home Circle. 1 vol. The Silver Chord, King's Ballads, Quartet, Duets, &c. 1 vol. The Concert, Vol. I. Soprano of Treble, Vocal Bass for 2 Sopranos, Soprano and Bass, Soprano and Tenor, Soprano and Bass. Piano Acc. 1 vol. The Queen of German Song. The choicest productions of German Composers. German and English Words. Piano Acc. 1 vol. "Items of Scottish Song," A mounted collection of the "earliest and finest" Scotch Songs and Ballads. Piano Acc. 1 vol. Gem of Sacred Poetry, A choice collection of Sabbath Songs and Select Hymns. Ballads. Piano Acc. 1 vol. Operatic Pearls, Comprising all the most popular Songs, Quartets, Duets, Trios, &c. from the principal Operas, 1 vol.

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Newport Horseshoeing and Jobbing  
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I THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop for the above purposes on the North side of Kendal's Wharf, (opposite United States Hotel) where he will at all times be prepared to execute all jobs in his line in a workmanlike and satisfactory manner, and at reasonable terms, as elsewhere a carriage and wagon repairing promptly done, and horseshoeing particularly as ruled to. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Blacksmith and Horse Shoe.

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which with its other advantages, is one of the most delightful spots in New England.

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**AT LARGE**

are invited to inspect our facilities. Writer by permission to Hon. Henry Clark, who holds the offices of Secy. to Senator P. M. of Poultney, Vt., and Editor of the Rail and Vt. Daily Herald. Also to Mr. B. P. Hooker, Pres. Natl. Bank of Poultney, who has shown no interest. We would also refer to J. M. Francis, editor Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times, and to the citizens of Rutland and Poultney, Vt.

To persons desiring to attend our College, specimens of Penmanship will be sent for Ten Cents and stamp. Circulars sent to anybody free. Address J. H. LANSDALE, Poultney, Vt.

Feb 23—19—

**SILK HATS.**

The SPRING STYLE OF SILK HATS ARE NOW  
READY AT SEABURY'S.  
March 8

GUITARS in large variety at  
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**BOOTS & SHOES,**

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